

## XXXVII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part VI.)

By T. SALVADORI, H.M.B.O.U.\*

Fam. V. PSITTACIDÆ (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xx. p. 137).

Subfam. PIONINÆ (op. cit. p. 267).

## CHRYSOTIS SW.

Dr. Sharpe ('Hand-list,' ii. p. 20) follows the American ornithologists, who prefer using the generic name *Amazona* Less. to that of *Chrysotis* Sw. As stated in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' xx. p. 268, the term *Amazona* was first used by Lesson in 1831 as a subgenus, but before the same author gave to it generic value in 1847 (Descr. Mamm. et Ois. p. 196) Swainson in 1837 had established the genus *Chrysotis*. It appears to me doubtful whether in such a case priority can rightly be attributed to the name *Amazona*, established with generic value ten years later than *Chrysotis*.

— *CHRYSOTIS GUILDINGI* Dutton, Avicult. Mag. (2) ii. pl. to p. 121 (1904); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905); Nicoll, t. c. p. 23 (1905).

*Amazona guildingi* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 1 (1900).

Said to be nearly extinct.

*CHRYSOTIS AUGUSTA* (Vig.).

*Amazona imperialis* Richm. Auk, xvi. p. 186 (nom. emend.) (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 2 (1900); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

It appears to me at least doubtful whether we ought to give up the name of *Chrysotis augusta* (Vig.), there being a *Psittacus augustus* Shaw (1792). The latter name is a synonym of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* (Lath.) (1790), so that Shaw's name can never have come into use; besides, the two birds which have received the specific name *augustus* belong to two different genera.

\* Continued from p. 465.

— *CHRYSOTIS VERSICOLOR* (Müll.); Thomson, Avicult. Mag. viii. pl. to p. 275 (1902).

*Amazona versicolor* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 4 (1900); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

— *CHRYSOTIS BOUQUETI* Bechst.; Dutton, Avicult. Mag. vii. pl. i. (1901).

*Amazona bouqueti* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 5 (1900); Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 344 (extinct); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

Mr. Clark mentions this species as already extinct.

— *CHRYSOTIS MARTINICANA* (Clark).

*Amazona martinicana* Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 343; Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

This name has been given provisionally to an extinct Parrot, which Labat (Nov. Voy. ii. p. 214) mentions as resembling that from Dominica (*C. bouqueti*), but having the top of the head slaty with a few spots of red.

— *CHRYSOTIS GUATEMALÆ* Hartl.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 584 (1897).

*Chrysotis pulverulenta* Lawr. (nec Bodd.), Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 36 (Chimalapa) (1875).

*Amazona guatemalæ* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 6 (1900).

— *CHRYSOTIS VIRENTICEPS* Salvad.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 585 (1897).

*Chrysotis guatemalæ* var. *virenticeps* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 4 (1899).

*Amazona virenticeps* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 7 (1900).

— *CHRYSOTIS INORNATA* Salvad.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 585 (1897); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (Punta de Sabana, Darien) (1899); no. 368, p. 25 (Rio Santiago and Rio Peripa, E. and W. Ecuador) (1900).

*Amazona inornata* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 9 (1900);

Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 109 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

Dr. Festa and I have noticed (*l. c.*) that a specimen collected by the former on the Rio Peripa, W. Ecuador, has many yellow feathers amongst the green plumage of the forehead, a feature which, if constant, would entitle the specimens from W. Ecuador to be recognised as belonging to a distinct form.

*CHRYSOTIS MERCENARIA* (Tsch.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 500 (Paramba) (1898); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 25 (Mendez, E. Ecuador) (1900).

*CHRYSOTIS AMAZONICA* (Linn.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 25 (Rio Santiago, E. Ecuador) (1900).

*Amazona amazonica* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 11 (1900); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 110 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

*CHRYSOTIS XANTHOPTERYX* Berl.

*Loro cabeza amarilla* Azara, Apunt. i. p. 440, n. 28 (1803) (fide Salv. Ibis, 1880, p. 361).

*Psittacus amazonicus* Burm. (nec Linn.), Reise La Plata-Staaten, ii. p. 443 (1861).

*Chrysotis aestiva*, part., Selat. Cat. Am. B. p. 353, n. 2106, specim. *b* (Paraguay, perhaps different) (1861); Sel. & Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. p. 114, n. 29 (1873); Salv. (nec Linn.) Ibis, 1880, p. 361 (Salta); Berl. Journ. f. Orn. 1887, p. 122 (Paraguay); Selat. & Huds. Arg. Orn. ii. p. 47 (part.) (1889); Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 285-288, specim. *i, k, l* (1890).

*Chrysotis amazonica* White (nec Linn.), P. Z. S. 1882, p. 621 (Catamarca, Tucuman, Paraguay).

*Chrysotis aestiva xanthopteryx* Berl. Orn. Monatsb. iv. p. 173 (Bolivia, Paraguay, N. Argentina) (1876).

*Chrysotis aestiva* var. *xanthopteryx* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5 (1899).

*Amazona xanthopteryx* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 20, n. 13 (1900).

“*Ch. æstivæ* (Li.) simillima, differt humeris antice late aureo-flavis, nec rubris, postice solummodo plus minusve rubris, vel flavis rubro maculatis.” (B.)

*Hab.* Bolivia, Paraguay, and N. Argentina.

This is the western representative of *C. æstiva*.

—*CHRYSOTIS OCHROPTERA* (Gm.); Hartert, *Ibis*, 1893, pp. 301, 328, 329, pl. ix. f. 1 (Venezuela and Aruba I.).

*Chrysotis canifrons* Lawr. *Ibis*, 1893, p. 566; Hartert, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 102–105.

*Chrysotis ochroptera* var. *canifrons* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5 (1899).

*Amazona ochroptera* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 14 (1900).

Dr. Hartert is of opinion that the description of *C. canifrons* Lawr. Ann. N. York Ac. ii. p. 381 (1883) (Island of Aruba) was taken from a specimen of *C. ochroptera*.

—*CHRYSOTIS ROTHSCHILDI* Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. i. p. xiii (Bonaire) (1892); id. *Ibis*, 1893, pp. 123, 328, pl. ix. f. 2; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5, n. 45 (1899).

*Amazona rothschildi* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 15 (1900).

“*Chrysotis* similis *C. ochropterae*, sed rostro minore, marginis cubitalis colore rubro magis extenso, et colore flavo capitis, menti et alarum tectricum minorum minus extenso distinguenda.”

*Hab.* Island of Bonaire.

*CHRYSOTIS OCHROCEPHALA* (Gm.); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5, n. 46 (1899).

*Amazona ochrocephala* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 16 (1900); Berl. & Hart. Nov. Zool. ix. p. 109 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

—*CHRYSOTIS PANAMENSIS* Cab. ; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 586 (1897); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (Panama) (1899).

*Chrysotis ochrocephala* var. *panamensis* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5 (1899).

*Amazona panamensis* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 17 (1900).

—*CHRYSOTIS AURO-PALLIATA* (Less.); Underw. Ibis, 1896, p. 445; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 586 (1897); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 5, n. 47 (1899).

*Chrysotis schmidti* Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul. iii. p. 321 (1899).

*Amazona auripalliata* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 18 (1900).

*Amazona schmidti* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 19 (1900); Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul. v. p. 321 (1902), vi. p. 347 (1904) (= *auropalliata*); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

*C. schmidti* was described from an imperfect specimen, without tail and without locality, preserved in the Museum of São Paulo. A Colonel Schmidt told Dr. Ihering that the species lived in the Province of São Paulo between Rio Morto and Itapura, but the information has proved to be erroneous, and the bird has been identified with *C. auropalliata*.

—*CHRYSOTIS LEVAILLANTI* G. R. Gr.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 587 (1897).

*Amazona oratrix* Ridgw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21 n. 20 (1900); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

The same reasons which make me doubtful about rejecting the name *C. augusta* make me uncertain about refusing Gray's name *levillanti* for that of *oratrix* Ridgw. The name *Psittacus levillanti* Lath. belongs to quite a different genus (*Paeocephalus*), and can never be used, being only a synonym.

—*CHRYSOTIS TRES-MARIÆ* (Nels.).

*Chrysotis levillanti* Grayson (nec Gray), Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 271 (1871); id. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 296 (1874); Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 293 (pt.) (1891); Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, ii. p. 587 (pt.) (1897).

*Amazona oratrix*, pt., Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 20 (1900).

*Amazona oratrix tresmariae* Nels. Auk, xvii. p. 256 (1900).

*Amazona oratrix* var. *tres mariae* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

This form has been separated from the true *C. levaillanti* on account of the rather light grass-green back, more bluish-green under parts, and much greater extension of yellow on the neck, especially on the under side. In common with Salvin and Godman, I have examined Tres Marias specimens, and have failed to notice any important character to distinguish them from those from Mexico (*C. levaillanti*).

— *CHRYSOTIS VIRIDIGENA* Cass. ; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 590 (1897).

*Amazona viridigena* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 24 (1900).

— *CHRYSOTIS FINSCHI* Selat. ; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 589 (1897).

*Amazona finschi* Jouy, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 786 (1894) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 25 (1900) ; Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. xxi. p. 348 (S. Sinaloa) (1905).

— *CHRYSOTIS SALVINI* Salvad. ; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 592 (1897).

*Amazona diademata* Zeled. (nec Spix) Ann. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1887, p. 124.

*Amazona salvini* Richmond, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 519 (1894) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 27 (1900).

— *CHRYSOTIS LILACINA* (Less.).

*Androglossa hecki*, Richm. Journ. f. Orn. 1891, tab. i. f. 2 (published March, 1892).

*Chrysotis hecki* Salvad. Ibis, 1892, pp. 467, 468 (= *C. lilacina*).

— *CHRYSOTIS AUTUMNALIS* (Linn.) ; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 591 (1897).

*Amazona autumnalis* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 29 (1900).

*CHRYSOTIS BRASILIENSIS* (Linn.).

Some years ago I received from Dr. Bolau an example of a *Chrysotis* which had probably lived in the Zoological Garden

of Amsterdam (?); it is very similar to *C. brasiliensis*, but has small red patches at the base of the outer web on three of the outer secondaries. This feature is wanting in the few specimens of *C. brasiliensis* which I have seen (three in the British Museum and one in that of Turin), and is, I fancy, accidental. Still it is worth mentioning, as, if frequent, it would be necessary to remove this form from the section without the red patches at the base of the outer secondaries, where it has been placed in the key to the species of the genus *Chrysotis* (Cat. B. xx. p. 271).

*CHRYSOTIS BODINI* Finsch.

*Amazona bodini* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 21, n. 31 (1900); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 109 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

*CHRYSOTIS PRETREI* (Temm.); Ihering, Ornith., iii. p. 575 (Serra dos Taipés, Mundo novo) (1887).

*Amazona pretrei* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 22, n. 36 (1900).

This bird, still rare in collections, is, according to Dr. Ihering, abundant in the Serra dos Taipés from January till March and April.

*CHRYSOTIS TUCUMANA* Cab.; Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. iii. p. xlv (1894); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 27 (Salta) (1897).

*Amazona tucumana* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 22, n. 37 (1900).

Dr. Borelli has noticed that this bird, still scarce in collections, is not uncommon in the province of Salta, where it is found in flocks of from fifteen to twenty individuals.

*CHRYSOTIS ALBIFRONS* (Sparrm.).

*Amazona albifrons albifrons* Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. xxi. p. 348 (1905) (S. Sinaloa).

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Miller have restricted the range of the true *C. albifrons* to S.W. Mexico.

*CHRYSOTIS SALTUENSIS* (Nels.).

*Chrysotis albifrons*, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 311 (specim. from Sonora) (1891).

*Amazona albifrons saltuensis* Nels. Pr. Biol. Soc. Wash. xiii. p. 26 (N.W. Mexico) (1899); Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. xxi. p. 348 (S.W. Sonora) (1905).

Mr. Nelson has separated the Sonora bird on account of the bluish tinge on the green feathers, a feature which I had previously noticed in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' but the species still appears to me of very doubtful value.

—CHRYBOTIS NANA (Mill.).

*Amazona albifrons nana* Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. xxi. p. 349 (1905) (Colotmul, Yucatan).

*Chrysotis albifrons*, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 311 (1891).

"Similar to *Amazona albifrons albifrons*, but smaller, with the exception of the bill. Wing 155 mm.; tail 75·5; culmen 27·5; depth of bill at base 25·5."

*Hab.* Yucatan.

Scarcely, in my opinion, a distinct form.

—CHRYBOTIS CAYMANENSIS Cory; Nicoll, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 94 (1904).

*Amazona caymanensis* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 22, n. 42 (1900); Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 344.

*Amazona leucocephalus* (sic) *caymanensis* Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

Mr. Nicoll says that this species is very abundant in Grand Cayman, where Dr. Sharpe obtained some living specimens from a native.

—CHRYBOTIS BAHAMENSIS Bryant; Bonhote, Avicult. Mag. (2) ii. pl. to p. 239 (1904).

*Amazona bahamensis* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 22, n. 43 (1900).

*Amazona leucocephala bahamensis* Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 344; Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

—CHRYBOTIS VENTRALIS (P. L. S. Müll.).

*Amazona ventralis* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 22, n. 40 (1900).

*Amazona sallæi* (Selat.); Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 344; Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).



I do not understand the reasons for which Messrs. Clark and Rothschild prefer the specific name *sallæi* to the older name of Müller.

GRAYDIDASCALUS Bp.

*Pachinus* Rehnw. (nec Stål); Oberh. Pr. Ac. Philad. 1899, p. 203.

PIONUS Wagl.

— PIONUS MENSTRUUS Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 500 (young, Cachavi) (1898); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 26 (Gualaquiza, Babahoio, Rio Peripa) (1900); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 110 (Orinoco Region) (1902); Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 302 (Pará) (1905).

Dr. Festa and I (*l. c.*) have noticed that three specimens from Western Ecuador differ from one from Gualaquiza in having the red gular patch much broader, and answer to *Pionus rubrigularis* Cab. (Journ. f. Orn. 1881, p. 222).

PIONUS MAXIMILIANI (Kuhl).

*Pionus lacerus* Heine; Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. iii. p. xlv (1894); Ibis, 1894, p. 546; Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 208, p. 19 (critical) (1895).

*Pionus maximiliani* Salvad. l. c.; id. op. cit. no. 378, p. 12 (Mattogrosso) (1901).

I have no longer any doubt as to the identity of *P. lacerus* with *P. maximiliani*.

PIONUS SENILOIDES (Mass. & Souancé); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 26 (Pun, E. Ecuador) (1900).

— PIONUS SENILIS Spix; Richm. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 519 (Nicaragua) (1893); Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 595 (1897).

PIONUS CHALCOPTERUS (Fras.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 500 (Paramba) (1898).

PIONUS FUSCUS (P. L. S. Müll.); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 110 (Orinoco Region) (1902); Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 302 (Pará) (1905).

## DEROPTYUS Wagl.

## DEROPTYUS ACCIPITRINUS (Linn.).

*Amazona violacea* (Gm.) ; Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 343 (Guadeloupe) ; Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

Mr. Clark has tried to shew that a Parrot from Guadeloupe, mentioned and insufficiently described by old authors (Dutertre, Hist. Gén. des Isles des Cristophie, de la Guadeloupe, etc. p. 298, 1654 ; Labat, Nouv. Voy. ii. p. 214, 1742 ; Briss. Orn. iv. p. 302, 1760 ; Buff. Hist. nat. Ois. vi. p. 233, 1779), is different from *Deroptyus accipitrinus*, with which the supposed bird from Guadeloupe has been generally identified. The obscure and contradictory descriptions given by old authors make the identification of the Guadeloupe bird hopeless.

## DEROPTYUS FUSCIFRONS Hellmayr.

*Pittacus accipitrinus* Spix (nec Linn.), Av. Bras. i. p. 44, tab. xxxii. (1824) (Villa Nova).

*Pionius accipitrinus* Pelz. Orn. Bras. iii. p. 265 (1869) (part., Pará).

*Deroptyus accipitrinus*, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 335 (1891).

*Deroptyus accipitrinus fuscifrons* Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 303 (1905).

Similar to *D. accipitrinus* from Cayenne and British Guiana, but "somewhat larger and with the pileum not hoary grey, but brown with hoary streaks and with the lateral tail-feathers without the dull red spots at the bases of the inner webs." (*Salvad. l. c.*)

*Hab.* The Lower Amazon valley.

In the 'Catalogue of Birds' I duly noticed the differences between the specimens of this bird from Guiana and those from Maranhão and Sarayacu, and stated that the latter probably belonged to a distinct form. Mr. Hellmayr, having examined fresh specimens from Pará and Villanova on the Amazon, has confirmed the differences found by me and has given a name to the Brazilian form. He is inclined to believe that the new form is confined to the lower Amazon

valley and doubts the exactness of the locality "Sarayaçu" in Eastern Ecuador attributed to one specimen in the British Museum. Anyhow, the specimen from Maranhão belongs to the Brazilian form.

PIONOPSITTACUS Bp.

PIONOPSITTACUS HÆMATOTIS Sclat. & Salv.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 597 (1897).

PIONOPSITTACUS PULCHER Berl.

*Pionopsitta pulchra* Berl. Orn. Monatsb. v. p. 175 (Colombia occ.) (1897); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 7, n. 87 (1899).

*Pionopsittacus pulcher* Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 24, n. 6 (1900).

*Mas. et fœm.* "Corpore viridi, subtus clariore, pileo olivaceo-brunneo, plumis medio nigricantibus apice plus minusve rubro-brunneo marginatis; capitis lateribus, loris marginæque frontali pulchre rosaceo-rubris, illis infra (ad colli latera) flavescensibus et vitta nigra marginatis; pectore collique lateribus rufescenti-vel fulvescenti-olivaceis, plaga cubitali aurantio-rubra; primariis extus cyanescentibus, secundariis tectricibusque alæ anterioribus cyaneis viridi marginatis; rectricibus intus rubris, apice marginæque anteriore (nisi in quatuor intermediis) cyanescentibus, rostro albo."

"*Obs. P. hæmatoti* forsân maxime affinis, sed capitis lateribus pulchre rosaceis marginæque nigro nec brunneis, loris rosaceis nec albis, corporis lateribus minime rubris etc. etc. primo visu distinguenda.

"Long. tot. 234-230, al. 157-150, caud. 66-60, culm. 22-21, tars. 18-16 mm."

*Hab.* Circum St. José, Dagua, Colombiæ occid. (*coll. Hopke*).

- PIONOPSITTACUS COCCINEICOLLARIS Lawr.; Salv. & Godm. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Aves, ii. p. 598 (1897); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (Darien) (1899).

Adult females are similar to males, but young birds lack the red patch on the ear-coverts and the red collar below the throat.

## GYPOPSITTACUS Bp.

GYPOPSITTACUS VULTURINUS (Kuhl); Berl. & Hart. Nov. Zool. ii. p. 110 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

*Gypopsitta vulturina* Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 302 (Pará) (1905).

## PIONITES Heine.

My reasons for using the generic name *Caica* Bp. (nec Less.) in preference to *Pionites* have not been accepted by Dr. Sharpe ('Hand-list,' ii. p. 25) nor by Mr. Hellmayr (Nov. Zool. xii. p. 302); and I submit to their verdict, although it appears to me that the reasons for so doing are not quite satisfactory.

PIONITES MELANOCEPHALA Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 1 (1900); Berl. & Hart. Nov. Zool. ix. p. 110 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

PIONITES LEUCOGASTER (Kuhl); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 3 (1900); Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 302 (Pará) (1905).

## PŒOCEPHALUS Sw.

Since the publication of vol. xx. of the 'Catalogue of Birds' several species of this genus have been divided and many subspecies have been described; but their characters are so very slight that I doubt whether, without the help of the locality, they would be recognised by the authors themselves. This is the case with the forms of *P. robustus*, *P. fuscicollis*, *P. flavifrons*, and especially of *P. meyeri*.

PŒOCEPHALUS ROBUSTUS (Gm.); Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1892, p. 234; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 138 (1896); Woodward Bros. Natal Birds, p. 125 (1899); Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 7 (1902); W. Sclat. B. of S. Afr. iii. p. 224 (1903).

PŒOCEPHALUS FUSCICOLLIS (Kuhl); Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1892, p. 234; id. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. p. 99 (1894); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 2 (1900); Marshall, Ibis, 1900, p. 254; W. Sclat. B. of S. Afr. iii. p. 226 (1903).

*Pœocephalus pachyrhynchus* Hartl.; Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn.

1892, p. 234; 1897, pp. 13, 53 (Togo); 1898, p. 313 (= *fuscicollis*).

*Poicephalus robustus fuscicollis* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 7 (1902), p. 714 (1903).

*Pæocephalus kintampoensis* Alex. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 10 (1901); Ibis, 1902, p. 369 (= *fuscicollis* fide Reichenow).

Dr. Reichenow, after having separated *P. pachyrhynchus* from *P. fuscicollis* in 1892, has again united them in 1902, as I did in the 'Catalogue of Birds.' He also thinks that *P. kintampoensis* Alex. is the same bird.

*PŒOCEPHALUS RUBRICAPILLUS* Forbes & Robinson, Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 15 (1897) (W. Africa); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 3 (1900).

Forbes and Robinson have described two birds in the Liverpool Museum which had been kept in confinement. They differ from *P. fuscicollis* in having the silvery-grey or silvery-brown feathers of the head and neck broadly tipped with red.

According to Dr. Reichenow they are cage-varieties of *P. fuscicollis*.

*PŒOCEPHALUS SUAHELICUS* Rehnw.

*Phæocephalus levaillanti* Kirk (nec Lath.), Ibis, 1864, p. 329.

*Pionias fuscicollis* Böhm (nec Kuhl), Journ. f. Orn. 1882, p. 208.

*Pæocephalus fuscicollis* Böhm (nec Kuhl), Orn. Centralbl. 1882, p. 130; Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1891, p. 145; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 364 (pt.) (1891); Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (pt.) (1896).

*Pæocephalus suahelicus* Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 314 (E. Africa); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 5 (1900).

*Poicephalus robustus suahelicus* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 8 (1902).

An eastern representative form of *P. fuscicollis*, which it resembles in the brownish-grey colour of the head and neck, but from which it differs in the weaker and smaller bill, weaker than in *P. robustus*.

*Hab.* Eastern Africa.

The male has the vertex as well as the forehead tinged with red.

*PŒOCEPHALUS ANGOLENSIS* Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 314 (Angola, Damaraland) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 25, n. 4 (1900).

*Pœocephalus robustus* var. *angolensis* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 8 (1902).

This form differs from *P. robustus* in having the back and upper wing-coverts much paler, and the lower parts of a paler green. Neither this nor the preceding form is very distinct.

*PŒOCEPHALUS GUGLIELMI* (Jard.) ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 9 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS AUBRYANUS* Souancé ; Oust. Nature, 1893, p. 60 ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. p. 31 (Sakarumbi) (1900).

*Pœocephalus rüppelli* (laps. cal.) Boc. Journ. Lisb. 1892, p. 250.

*Pœocephalus guglielmi* Sjöst. (nec Jard.) Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. xxvi. p. 44 (1895).

*Poicephalus guglielmi aubryanus* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 10 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS MASSAICUS* Fisch. & Rehnw. ; Rehnw. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. p. 99 (1894).

*Pœocephalus massaicus* Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 312 (Mau) ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1900, p. 599.

*Poicephalus massaicus* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1899, p. 61.

*Poicephalus guglielmi massaicus* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 10 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS FUSCICAPILLUS* (Verr.) ; Shell. Ibis, 1893, p. 12 ; 1894, p. 9 ; Rehnw. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. p. 99 (1894) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1897, p. 502 ; Shell. Ibis, 1897, p. 548 ; 1898, p. 556 ; 1901, pp. 167, 176 ; id. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Rehnw. Jahrb. Hamb. 1893, p. 11 ; id. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. p. 99 (1894) ; Sharpe, Ibis, 1897, p. 502 ; Woodw. Bros., Natal

Birds, p. 126 (1899) ; W. Sclat. B. of S. Afr. iii. p. 227 (1903).

*Poicephalus fuscicapillus* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1899, p. 61 ; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 16 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS CRASSUS* Sharpe ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 10 (1900).

*Poicephalus crassus* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1904, p. 376.

I have expressed a doubt whether the type specimen of this species could be a young bird of *P. flavifrons*, but Herr Neumann (*l. c.*) declares *P. crassus* to be a perfectly distinct species, which can easily be recognised by the olive-brown colour of the breast sharply defined from the green of the lower parts. According to him the few yellow feathers on the brown head have no meaning !

*PŒOCEPHALUS FLAVIFRONS* (Rüpp.) ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896).

*Poicephalus flavifrons* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 18 (1902) ; Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1904, pp. 375-376.

*PŒOCEPHALUS AURANTICEPS* Neum.

*Poiocephalus flavifrons auranteiceps* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1904, p. 376 (Sobat-district) ; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. iii. p. 822 (1905).

Under this name Herr Neumann has separated from *P. flavifrons* a form from the region of the sources of the Sobat, having the head orange-red instead of yellow or orange-yellow.

*PŒOCEPHALUS SENEGALUS* (Linn.) ; Rend. Ibis, 1892, p. 225 ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896) ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Gen. (2) xx. p. 780 (1901) ; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 17 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS WERSTERI* (Goffin) ; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 136 (1896) ; Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1897, p. 13 (Togoland) ; Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 408 (Gambaga) (1899) ; Alex. Ibis, 1902, p. 370 (Kwobia).

*Poicephalus senegalus wersteri* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 17 (1902).

*PŒOCEPHALUS RUFIVENTRIS* (Rüpp.); Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 311; Rehnw. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. p. 99 (1894); Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896); Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1899, p. 61; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 15 (1902).

Herr Neumann remarks that the place "Serian," whence the type of *P. simplex* (= *rufiventris* ♀) came, is not on the Victoria Nyanza as stated in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' but in Masai-land.

*PŒOCEPHALUS MEYERI* (Cretzschm.); Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (part.) (1896).

*Poicephalus meyeri* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 501; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 11 (1902).

This species has been lately split into several forms or subspecies.

The typical form according to Neumann, followed by Dr. Reichenow, is confined to Kordofan and Abyssinia. The characters assigned to it are—the rump yellowish green, the under-parts green, quite without any blue tinge, and the upper-parts with an olive-green wash. Wing 145–151 mm.

*PŒOCEPHALUS MATSCHIEI* Neum.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 19 (1900).

*Pœocephalus meyeri* Rehnw. (nec Cretzschm.) Journ. f. Orn. 1891, p. 146; id. Vög. D.-O.-Afr. pp. 92, 100, f. 45 (1894); Shell. Ibis, 1899, p. 378.

*Poicephalus matschiei* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 501 (E. Africa, Ugogo to Masai-land).

*Poicephalus meyeri matschiei* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1899, p. 63; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 12 (1902).

Similar to *P. meyeri*, but upper-parts darker, the grey-brown colour of the head, neck, back, and wings darker, without the olive-green tinge, the rump of a beautiful blue quite without green tinge, and the under-parts blue-green. Wing 146–152 mm.

*Hab.* East Africa.

Dr. Reichenow mentions a specimen obtained by Dr. Fulleborn in Konde-land, which is intermediate between *P. matschiei* and *P. reichenowi*.



*PŒOCEPHALUS ERYTHRÆ* (Neum.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 17 (1900).

*Poiocephalus meyeri* Sharpe (nec Cretzschm.), Ibis, 1892, p. 312 ; Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 501 (part.) ; 1899, p. 62.

*Poiocephalus meyeri erythræ* Neum. Orn. MB. vii. p. 25 (1899) (N.E. Africa : Bogos-land, Anseba River) ; Alex. Ibis, 1900, p. 429 (= *meyeri*).

*Poiocephalus meyeri virescens* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 12 (= *erythræ*) (1902).

Herr Neumann describes this form as having the bluish rump more green than in typical *P. meyeri*, while Dr. Reichenow says that in *P. meyeri virescens* the rump and upper tail-coverts incline more to greenish.

I do not understand what reasons have induced Dr. Reichenow to give a new name to this form already named by Herr Neumann.

*PŒOCEPHALUS TRANSVAALENSIS* Neum. ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 18 (1900).

*Poiocephalus meyeri*, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. pp. 373-375 (1891) ; Marsh. Ibis, 1900, p. 254 ; Alex. t. c. p. 429 (Zambesi) ; W. Sclat. B. of S. Afr. iii. p. 228.

*Poiocephalus meyeri transvaalensis* Neum. Orn. MB. vii. p. 25 (1899) (Südostafrika ; Transvaal) ; Alex. Ibis, 1900, p. 430 (= *meyeri*).

Similar to the typical form, from which it differs in the less olive-green tinge of the upper-parts and in the longer wing, 148-160 mm.

*Hab.* Southern East Africa.

According to Capt. Alexander, this form is not different from typical *P. meyeri*.

*PŒOCEPHALUS DAMARENSIS* Neum. ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 20 (1900).

*Poiocephalus meyeri* Fleck (nec G. R. Gr.), Journ. f. Orn. 1894, p. 395.

*Poiocephalus damarensis* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 501 (Damara-land).

*Poicephalus meyeri damarensis* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 13 (1902).

Similar to *P. matschiei*, but with the wings longer (160–165 mm.) and the under-parts more bluish. According to Dr. Reichenow, the brown colour of the upper-parts is more grey.

*Hab.* Western South Africa.

*PŒOCEPHALUS REICHENOWI* Neum. ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 26, n. 21 (1900).

*Poicephalus reichenowi* Neum. Journ. f. Orn. 1898, p. 501 (N. Angola: Melange, Quango River).

*Poicephalus meyeri reichenowi* Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 14 (1902).

This form has been distinguished from its allies on account of the much darker upper-parts. Head, upper back, and wings blackish brown-grey; pileum quite black; lower parts as in *P. matschiei*. Wing 153–160 mm.

*Hab.* North Angola and probably the whole Congo district.

*PŒOCEPHALUS SATURATUS* Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 67 (North Ankole, Equat. Afr.) (1901); id. Ibis, 1892, p. 109; Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 14 (remark) (1902); Jacks. Ibis, 1906, p. 513.

“*P. similis P. meyeri* et speciebus affinibus, sed supra saturate brunneus, fere nigricans, olivaceo-viridi adumbratus; dorso postico et uropygio smaragdino-cyaneis, supra-caudalibus flavidiis viridibus; pectore et abdomine smaragdino-gramineis. Long. tot. 8·0 poll., culm. 0·95, alæ 5·8, caudæ 2·7, tarsi 0·6.”

*Hab.* North Ankole, 3000 feet.

Dr. Reichenow remarks that it remains to be decided whether this bird is really different from *P. reichenowi*.

*PŒOCEPHALUS RUEPELLI* (G. R. Gr.) ; Fleck, Journ. f. Orn. 1894, p. 395; Shell. B. Afr. i. p. 139 (1896); Rehnw. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 14 (1902); W. Selat. B. of S. Afr. iii. p. 229 (1903).

[To be continued.]